
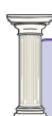


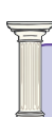
RE Year 2 Summer 1: Who is a Muslim and how do they live?


What do I need to know from previous topics?	
'There is no god except Allah; Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.' These words are one of the Five Pillars of Islam and to be a Muslim, you must believe and declare these words.	Muslims never draw pictures of Allah as they believe that all pictures of Allah are wrong because Allah is too great for pictures.
Muslims have 99 names for God, because God is all things to them. The names are found in the Muslim holy book, the Qur'an.	
What will I need to remember for future learning?	
The five pillars of Islam are: belief, prayer, charity, fasting and pilgrimage.	Many Muslims pray five times a day. This helps them to think about God throughout their daily life.

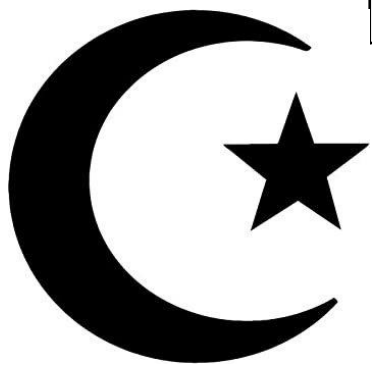
 **Pilgrimage**

 **Zakah**

 **Shahadah**

 **Prayer**

 **Fasting**



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Allah	The Muslim word for God.
Qur'an	The Muslim holy book.
Prophet Muhammad	The prophet and founder of Islam.
Ibadah	The Muslim act of worship.

Key texts
The Qur'an

Geography Year 2 – Summer 1: Why do we love to be beside the seaside?

What do I need to know from previous topics?

We live in the North West of the United Kingdom.

A map is a specially drawn picture of a place from above.

Maps often use symbols instead of words to label real-life features and make the maps clearer.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Physical features can include: beaches, cliffs, coasts, seas and oceans.

Human features can include: villages, houses, ports, harbours and shops.

Seaside locations are popular with tourists.

Seaside locations have changed over time as transport, hobbies, food and clothing have evolved.

Key Landmarks

Blackpool Tower
Blackpool piers
Leach Pottery, St. Ives

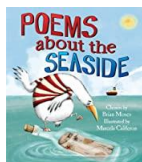
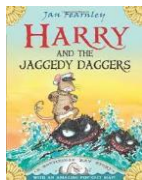


Key Vocabulary Definition

Physical feature	a feature that has been formed by nature.
Human feature	a feature that has been made or changed by humans.
Coast	the land along a sea. The boundary of a coast, where land meets water, is called the coastline.
Harbour	a place where ships or boats moor (tie-up).
Cliff	a steep rock face, especially at the edge of the sea.
Port	a town or city with a harbour or access to navigable water, where ships load or unload.

Key Texts

Harry and the Jaggedy Daggers by Jan Fearnley
Poems about the Seaside by Brian Moses

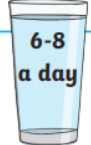


UK Seaside resorts



Science Year 2 – Summer 1 and 2 : How do I keep myself healthy?

What do I need to know from previous topics?
Animals need water, food and air to survive.
Animals grow from off-spring into adults.
The name of basic parts of the human body, such as: head, neck, arm, elbow, leg, knee, face, ear, eye, hair, mouth and teeth.
A carnivore only eats meat. A herbivore only eats plants. An omnivore eats meat and plants.



6-8
a day

Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks.

Eat less often and in small amounts.



oil and spreads
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

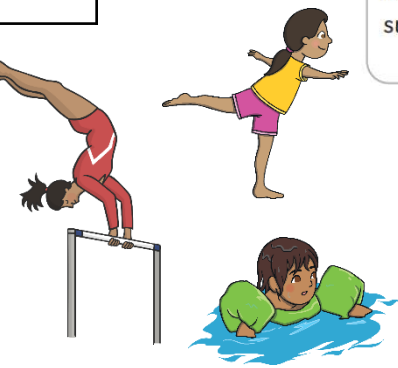
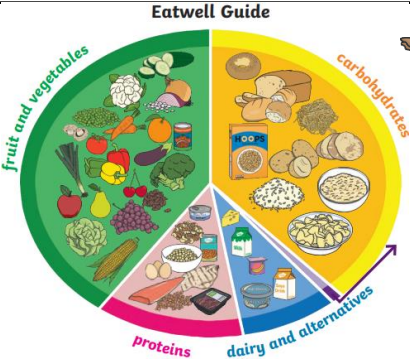
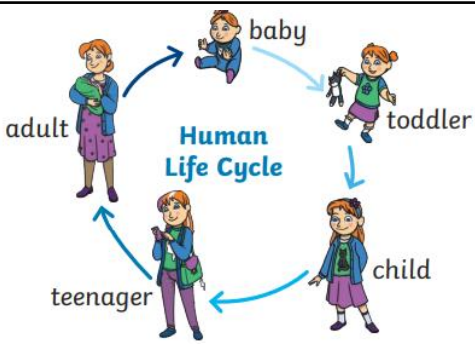


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Diet	The food and water that an animal needs.
Balanced diet	A balanced diet contains the correct amount of all food groups.
Germs	Tiny living things that can cause disease.
Hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
Exercise	A physical activity to keep your body fit.
Survival	To remain alive
Nutrition	Food needed to live, grow and be healthy.
Disease	A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal or plant.


What will I need to remember for future learning?
To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and exercise.
Being active and exercising keeps our bodies and minds healthy.
All young animals, including humans, change as they go through different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.
As we develop and get older, we usually get bigger and stronger. We may also be more independent as we have lots of time to practice and get better at things. Remember – people are all different and not everybody does the same things at the same time.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

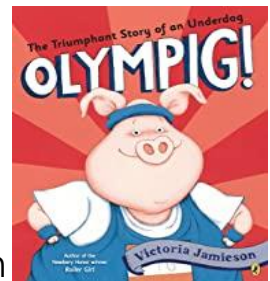
air water food

To stop germs from spreading, it is important to be **hygienic**.



Key Texts
Olympig! by Victoria Jamieson



Art Year 2 Summer: Guiseppe Arcimboldo- Vegetables (Collage, Digital Artwork and Printmaking)

Key artists and artwork

Guiseppe Arcimboldo- Vertumnus (1591)

What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Printing makes a copy of something. We can print with the same objects or colours to make a repeated pattern.	Collage pieces of art are created by sticking lots of different papers, fabrics or other materials onto a background.
Many artists are inspired by nature and we can see this in their artwork.	A portrait is a representation of a particular person.

What will I need to remember for future learning?
Transient art is a term used for any creative work that does not stay fixed in its position.



Guiseppe Arcimboldo- Summer (1563)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Transient art	art made up of moveable pieces that are not fixed in place
well-known	known by lots of people (famous)
Repeated pattern	a pattern that is repeated more than one time

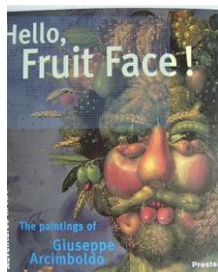


Guiseppe Arcimboldo- The Gardener (1590)

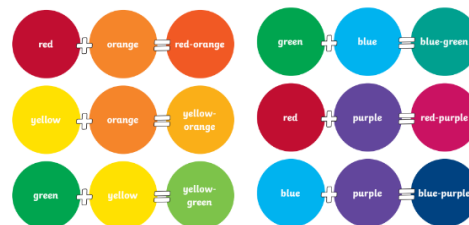


Key texts

Hello, Fruit Face!: The Paintings of Guiseppe Arcimboldo



On the colour wheel, tertiary colours are always inbetween primary and secondary colours



Design and Technology Year 2 – Summer 2: What shall we have on our sandwiches today?

Design brief: To research, design and make a healthy sandwich.
The sandwich will be prepared and made hygienically.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

There are **five main food groups** and it is recommended that you eat a mixture of foods from them in order to have a **varied, balanced, and healthy diet**.

Food hygiene rules before preparing food:

- Wash hands and remove jewellery and nail varnish.
- Tie hair back.
- Roll sleeves up.
- Put apron on.
- Wash surfaces.

Safe preparation skills:

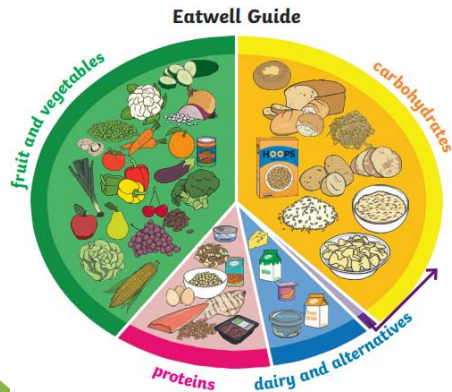
The Bridge

The Claw

Fork Secure



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Healthy	A healthy diet contains food that helps to maintain or improve a person's overall health and wellbeing. It provides all the essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals and more that the body needs to work.
Hygienic	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease. Hand washing is an important part of hygiene.
Fruit and Vegetables	Aim to eat 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day, as they are good sources of vitamins, minerals and fibre. Choose from fresh, frozen, tinned, dried or juiced.
Carbohydrates	Foods such as bread, pasta, rice and potatoes make up just over a third of the foods we eat. Carbohydrates are important for providing us with energy for the day.
Proteins	Proteins such as fish, eggs and meat are very important for helping us grow and build muscles. Try to eat 2 portions of fish a week and reduce the intake of processed meat.
Dairy	Dairy and dairy alternatives (such as soya milk and yoghurts) are a great source of protein, calcium and other vitamins. Dairy foods with lower sugar and fat content are the best options.



Healthy sandwich checklist
Use this checklist to help you make a healthy sandwich.

Bread Grainy, wholemeal, white, rolls, sliced, wraps, thin.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spread Reduced or low fat - you might not need spread if your sandwich filling is moist.	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Filling Cheese, ham, chicken, tuna, hummus or egg.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fruit and vegetables Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, sweetcorn, carrot, lettuce. Add two types to your sandwich.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Low or reduced fat salad cream, mayonnaise, salad dressing. You don't have to add these!	<input type="checkbox"/>

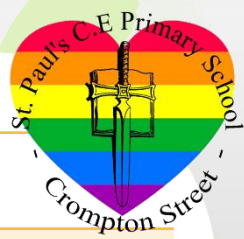
Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing.



Wash your hands before and after touching food.

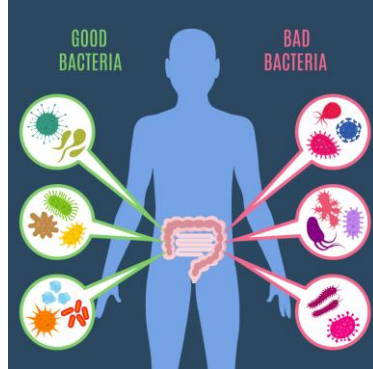


PSHE Year 2 – Summer 1: Being My Best



What will I know by the end of the unit?

<p>Cooking can kill a lot of germs. Food that's not cooked needs to be washed and so do our hands.</p>	<p>Exercise and keeping active are really important for our health.</p>
<p>Bacteria can be found everywhere, including in the air, on our skin, in the ground, in our bodies, and in nature. Most bacteria are not dangerous, though there are some kinds of bacteria that can make us sick.</p>	<p>Washing your hands is the best way to stop germs from spreading. Whatever you touch, from the telephone to the toilet, is covered in germs. It's easy for a germ on your hand to end up in your mouth.</p>
<p>Hands needs to be washed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When they are dirty - Before eating or touching food - After going to the toilet - After blowing your nose or coughing - After touching pets or other animals - After playing outside - Before and after visiting a relative or friend who is ill 	<p>Healthy choices such as fruit in lunchboxes, running about in the fresh air and playing with our friends help to make us happy and are important to our health. Unhealthy choices such as eating lots of sweets can damage our teeth and not doing any exercise can mean that our muscles and bones don't get stronger.</p>



Key Vocabulary Definition

Perseverance	The act of continuing to do something even when it might be difficult.
Choice	The act of picking between two or more options or possibilities.
Hygiene	Keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease. Handwashing is an important part of good hygiene.
Vaccines	Vaccines are substances that prevent the spread of disease.
Exercise	Playing or being physically active.
Bacteria	Bacteria are amongst the smallest living things in the world, containing just one cell.
Viruses	Viruses are a type of germ. They're very tiny, and when they get inside your body, they can make you sick. Viruses cause cols, chicken pox, measles, flu, and many other diseases.

Key Dates

Walk to School Week 20th-24th May

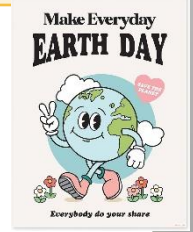
Earth Day- 22nd April

Mini Minds

April-Creativeasaurus



May-Relaxasaurus



British Values – Mutual Respect

- Understanding that we don't all share the same beliefs and values.
- We respect the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own views

